REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

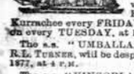
EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. MACEDONIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, and will be followed by the TRIMACRIA on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES.....Rs. 400.
2nd do. do. LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 300.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. SICILY,

CAPTAIN HARBORD.

(THE PROPERTY OF MR. DAVID MACIVER, M. P.)

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL, calling at Aden, Suez, Port Said and Malta on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo. She has very comfortable and airy accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Rates of Passage-Money, &c.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. CATHAY	2992	450	T. T. Dundas	26th Feb.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th March.
S. PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
— SUMATRA	3488	499	C. Anderson	19th do.
S. MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
— PERA	2119	459	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2033	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2591	600	G. P. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Byrne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leve the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th March 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, (2,609 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of Cargo, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th February 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

	Tons.	H. P.	
BANGALORE	2061	500	Capt G. N. Hector 3rd March at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt F. G. Stead 31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt 28th April at 3 P. M.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 6th February 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

CAPT. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SICILY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIP MENNOCK, CAPTAIN MURRAY, FROM THE CLYDE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Vessel are hereby informed of her arrival, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned. No responsibility for the condition of the Goods will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side, and no Claim of any kind will be paid without bearing the Captain's countersignature.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship Mennock.

Bombay, 20th February 1877.

WANTED.

WANTED, a NATIVE CLERK who can write a GOOD HAND and sharp in ACCOUNTS. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to "H.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

At 1 P. M.

1 Cow in calf with a young steer 12 months old.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 7 cast horses of the 1st Lancers.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a large open carriage, a pair of Australian horses, (one horse a charger) harness, &c., at No. 6, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On FRIDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of an officer breaking up his establishment.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household, Furniture, Piano by Broadwood and Sons, garden with rare plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY next, the 29th March 1877, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bed room furniture, &c., &c., the property of F. W. St vens, Esq.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February 1877.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard on THURSDAY, the 1st March 1877, and the days following, a QUANTITY of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Boat, Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron, Copper, Brass, and Lead Old, Tins, Drums, Casks, Cases and Coal Dust, &c., &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW, Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th February 1877.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction; speedy and easy of operation; durability of Seam; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street Fort. Sole Agents.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

LADIES' STRAW HATS and BONNETS cleaned and altered to the Latest Fashion by

MRS. MEDLEY,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

34, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Ladies' own Material made up at very Moderate Charges and to the Latest Fashion.

OSTRICH FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5: Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce, Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day: Commission Re. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15 hands, an excellent saddle mare, and perfectly quiet, gallops well and a good fencer, Rs. 800.

A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, an excellent mover in saddle and very showy, Rs. 600.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 1,500.

A pair of Bay Waler Mares, 15-2 high, serviceable, and good workers in double harness, with set of double harness, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-14, has been ridden as an Artillery and Infantry Charger, stands fire, and is a splendid Dogcart horse, being fast and showy, Rs. 500.

A Chesnut Colt, 4 years, 14-3, a good saddle horse, Rs. 400.

A powerful Chesnut Gulf Arab Gelding, 8 years, 14-2, has been ridden on Parade, makes a good hack, Rs. 400.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab Galloway, 8 years, about 14-1, a free mover and an easy canter, suited for a Lady, Rs. 400.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 14 hands, has been ridden by a Lady or two years, Rs. 300

A Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2 high, an excellent saddle horse, has been ridden by a Lady, and is a first-class Dogcart horse, Rs. 900.

A large and powerful Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, broken to harness, Rs 600.

Also a number of other horses on Commission Sale.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 8th February 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 24TH FEB. 1877.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,

THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,

AND

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,

IN

OFFENBACH'S MASTER-PIECE,

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,

IN FOUR ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

GENERAL BOOM	Mr. J. Rollings.
BARON PUCK	,, A. Plumpton.
PRINCE PAUL	,, J. Batson.
BARON GROG	,, G. Fendon.
FRITZ	,, H. Vernon.
NEP MUC	,, Marshall.
WANDA	Mrs. H. Vernon.
THE GRAND DUCHESS	Miss ELCIA MAY.

SOLDIERS, Etc. Etc.

Between the First and Second Acts

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA WILL PERFORM:—

a { SPINNLIED ..... Litolff.
b { PASQUINADE ..... Gottschalk.

And between the Second and Third Acts

HIBERNIAN ECHOES ..... Ronville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	,, 2	Pit	,, 1

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co, where plan may be seen and seats secured.

BOMBAY RACES.—SETTLING DAYS at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla.

FOR LOSERS—TUESDAY, 27th instant, 5 P.M.
,, WINNERS—WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, 5 P.M.

PERCY BENN, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races.

22nd February, 1877.

HORSES FOR SALE, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING INDIA:—

1.—A Dark Chesnut Arab, aged about 7, height above 14-1, up to 14 stone, quiet in harness. Price Rs. 700.

2.—A Grey Galloway, aged 5, a finished Lady's Horse and good Dogcart Horse. Price Rs. 650.

Apply to Dr. BLANC, Breach Candy, where the Horses can be seen.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

LAW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Abbott's General Digest of the Law of Corporations, 1869	26	4
Addison on Contracts, Seventh Edition, 1875	30	0
Addison on Wrongs and their Remedies; being a Treatise on the Law of Torts, Fifth Edition, 1873	26	0
Amos' (Sheldon, M.A.,) The Science of Law, 2nd Edition, 1874	3	12
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Austin's Lectures on Jurisprudence, Student's Edition	8	4
Baillie's Digest of Mookummudan Law, Part 1, Hanifees, 1875	20	0
——— ——— Part 2nd, Imamees, 1869	11	4
Bejnjee Hurbhujee Korewal—The Practice of the Bombay Court of Smalls Causes, 1876	8	0
Bengal Code—Selections from the Regulations, 1873	10	0
Bengal Law Reports—The set of 15 volumes, in half law calf, Rs. 41-8 ..... Each Vol separate	29	8
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. 4th Edition; by Dr. R. M. Kerr, 4 vols	40	0
Bracton de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ, Newly bound, calf, 1640	25	0
Broom's Commentaries on the Laws of England, 4 vols, 1869, reduced to	20	0
——— Commentaries on the Laws of England, 5th Edition, 1875	22	0
——— Selection of Legal Maxims, 5th Edn., 1870	22	0
Broughton's Code of Civil Procedure, 4th Edition, Revised, &c.; by C. J. Wilkinson, 1871	23	8
Byles on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes and Cheeks, 16th Edition, 1870	15	0
Code of Criminal Procedure as Amended by Act XI. of 1874, with the Indian Evidence and Extradition Acts, 1876, sewed, Rs. 4-8, cloth	5	0
Coghlan's (W. M., C.S.) An Epitome of some Hindu Law Cases, 1876	5	8
Colebrooke's Digest of Hindu Law, on Contracts and Successions, 2 vols., 1874	33	0
Colpinger's Index to Precedents in Conveyancing, and to Common and Commercial Forms, 1872	20	0
Cowell's Indian Digest: a Complete Index to the Reported Cases of the High Courts Established in India, Second Edition, 1873	30	0
——— Tagore Law Lectures. The Hindoo Law, 1870	15	0
——— History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative Authorities in India, 1872	9	0
Crump on the Law of Marine Insurance and General Average, 1876	15	0
Cunningham on the Indian Evidence Act No. 1 of 1872, Third Edition	8	0
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Currie's Indian Law Examination Manuals	7	8
Digby's Introduction to the History of the Law of Real Property, 1875	5	8
Every man's Own Lawyer; by a Barrister, 13th Edition	5	0
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——— Institutes of Hindoo Law, or the Ordinances of Menu, 1869	9	12
——— Manual of Mahemmedan Law of Inheritance and Contract, 1869	11	8
Greenwood's Manual of the Practice of Conveyancing, Fourth Edition, 1876	24	8
Hamilton's Hedaya, or Guide, a Commentary on the Musulman Laws, Second Edition; by Grady.	10	0
Haynes' Outlines of Equity, Fourth Edition, 1874	5	8
Holdsworth's Supreme Court of Judicature Acts	5	8
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Hunter's Suits in Equity, Fifth Edition; by Lawrance	7	8
Ilbert's Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, with Introduction and copious Notes, 1876	2	8
Indemaur's Leading Common Law Cases, 1875	4	4
Ingram's Registration of Assurances, 1865	7	0
Kay's Law relating to Shipmasters and Seamen, 2 vols., 1875	48	0
Land Tenure in various countries (containing India, by Sir George Campbell)	2	8
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——— ——— 1872	9	0
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——— ——— 1874	6	0
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Lyon's (A., C. S.) Miscellaneous Laws of India	10	0
——— Local Laws of the Bombay Presidency	10	0
——— Annual Digest of Indian Cases, Vol. 1	8	0
——— Vol. 2 in the press.		
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Maxwell's (Sir P. B.) Duties of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, 1871	13	8
Mayne's Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code, Ninth Edition, 1876	14	8
Millett and Clarke on Insolvency in India, 1873	8	0
Morley's Analytical Digest of the Reported Cases in India, 3 Vols, 1850	76	0
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Norton's Law of Evidence, Seventh Edition, 1869	18	0
O'Kinealy on the Indian Penal Code, Second Edition, 1874	15	0
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Prinsep's Code of Criminal Procedure, Fifth Edition 1875 and an addenda, 876	16	8
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Smith's Leading Cases, 2 vols., Seventh Edition	22	0
——— Law of Real and Personal Property, Fourth Edition, 2 vols. 1877	27	0
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Whitworth's (G.C., C.S.) The Theory of Relevancy for the Purpose of Judicial Evidence	1	0
Williams on the Law of Personal Property, Eighth Edition, 1873	15	0
Woodfall's Law of Landlord and Tenant, Eighth Edition, 1863, reduced to	8	0

THACKER, VINING & Co., BOMBAY.

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters,
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed, with Roll Presser. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and
,, ,, with combination Presser. } all Manufacturing purposes.
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PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

CALCUTTA:—2, LAZARUS & Co., DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY TO H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, & "ALLENVILLE," SIMLA.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS.

All gold enamelled only, or enamelled and set with stones, Rs. 150 *to Rs.* 600, *with Necklet gold only or enamelled and stones, from Rs.* 250 *to Rs.* 800.

SETS OF BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.

All gold, for daily wear, from Rs. 50 *to Rs.* 100, *enamelled and set with precious stones, from Rs.* 55 *to Rs.* 650.

NECKLETS AND EARRINGS.

With Lockets and Pendants, all gold, of new designs, from Rs. 90 *to Rs.* 280, *very elegant for evening wear, studded with gems, from Rs.* 150 *to Rs.* 600.

PENDANTS AND EARRINGS.

All gold, in the most fashionable style, from Rs. 65 *to Rs.* 150. *Enamelled, or set with precious stones, Pearls, &c., from Rs.* 100 *to Rs.* 500.

10th February, 1877. RAMPART ROW.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.	HELMETS.	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0	Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0	The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0	Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0	Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	8
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0	Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8	Elwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0	Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0	Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8	Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Shell Hats	10	0	Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to	8 0
Black Silk Dress	13	8			

LESS 10 *PER CENT FOR CASH.*

THORPE AND COMPANY, CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES FOR THE MILLION!!!

ALL TASTES SERVED.

FINEST TURKISH. AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	,, 30	,, 3 4
,, 3	TRIUMPH	,, 28	,, 3 0
,, 4	IONE	,, 24	,, 2 8

MILD TURKISH. MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
,, 6	MEDON	,, 20	,, 2 4
,, 7	BIJOUX	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 8	NADIA	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 9	NYMPH	,, 15	,, 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG. EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
,, 11	ASSOCIATE	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 12	CONSTANTIA	,, 15	,, 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA, PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
,, 14	ZULEIKA	,, 15	,, 1 12
,, 15	FAIRY	,, 14	,, 1 10

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in bringing the above manufactory prominently to notice, it being as he believes the first of its kind in India, and respectfully solicits the favor of an inspection of the different brands above enumerated.

He submits, that in point of design, elegance of finish, and general get up, they are unapproachable,—rivaling those from the best known Continental manufactories,—and he invites the true criterion of excellence,—Public trial,—with confidence.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY. BENEFIT OF THE SISTERS FORD. UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF H. E. ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD J. MACDONALD, K.C.S.I.

THE ADMIRED COMEDIETTA, A CUP OF TEA; AND A VARIED SELECTION From the most successful Entertainments of the STAR COMPANY.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4
Second sets	,, 2
Third ,,	,, 1

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, for 6 months, from 1st April, "NEW BUNNEE," Cumballa Hill. Apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE BOMBAY TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY are in want of a SUPERINTENDENT for their Depot. Applicants must have had some experience in ACCOUNTS and CORRESPONDENCE and be able to furnish satisfactory references as to character. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a month according to qualification. Applications to be handed in on or before 6th March, addressed—

THE SECRETARY, TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH HOLKAR of INDORE is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION and FITTING up of a COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILL at Indore.

The Buildings to be for Fireproof throughout, and with Galvanized Corrugated Iron Roofs.

The Steam Engines, including a small one to drive the Winding, Warping and Sizing for both New and Old Mills, Boilers, Fuel Economisers (Green's) for six boilers, Shafting, Gearing, Iron Roofs, Columns and Beams, must be by really first class makers. The Machinery (of Messrs. Platt Brothers and Co's make) to consist of about 10,000 Mule (Twist and Weft) and 5,500 Throstle Spindles, and 240 Looms of assorted widths, with all necessary preparation, and including

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 22ND FEBRUARY.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were still quoted at 95¼, but French Rentes had receded from 106¼ to 106. So far as these quotations indicate there is no change in the aspect of the Turkish Question as interpreted on the Stock Exchange, but the private advices received from day to day show that a feeling of uncertainty prevails, as strong if not stronger than during the sitting of the Conference, and it will be a relief to hear of a definite decision either way.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday opened steady but closed flat at unchanged prices on the spot, the sales being 10,000 bales. To arrive, Good Omra, with the F. G. F. clause, January-February shipment, via Canal, is quoted at 5 13/16 per lb., an apparent advance of 1/16d., but from what we can learn from private advices the actual quotation to sell should not be over 5¾d. Yesterday's receipts at the American ports were small and a short time ago this might have been regarded as good ground for anticipating increased activity in Liverpool, but in the first place, the political situation at present overshadows the market, and the receipts are now beginning to lose something of their influence, a 4½ million crop being now regarded as almost a foregone conclusion. Piece Goods in Manchester are unchanged, and looking to the dull accounts now going from this side, this seems likely to be an adverse feature in the prospects for Cotton.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12½ cents., but May shipments have receded from 13½ to 13 cents. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877. This week.	Last week	1876.	1875.
Wednesday's Receipts	12,000	12,000	19,000	12,000
Five days' do. ...	60,000	89,000	78,000	54,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,468,000	...	3,369,000	2,879,000

In Mincing Lane yesterday Coffee was dull at a decline of 2s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 1s. in Mysore. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds were unchanged.

A payment of £25,000 into the Bank of England is advised, but the amount is too small to have any influence either way.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday £130,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £1,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 9·51d. and £44,000 to Bombay at 1s. 9½d., tenders at the latter rate on all three places receiving the full amounts applied for. Telegraphic transfers were allotted at the same figure to the extent of 58 per cent. of the applications. As compared with the previous week these figures show a fall of 3d. to 7·16d. per rupee, and nothing could demonstrate more clearly the mistake made by Government in fixing minimums of 1s. 10½d. and 1s. 10d. at previous biddings. Fortunately for themselves Government appear to have seen the error in policy before serious injury had resulted, and the only pity is that they did not continue allotting the full sum of £350,000 at market rates without intermission. They would then have been in a position to hold their hands when they found the demand for remittance to this side seriously falling off, as must unquestionably be the case towards the close of the export season, say about the end of May. The intention evidently is to draw only the amount estimated for in the Budget, and possibly also to anticipate a sterling loan against Famine expenses, but even allowing for both these reasons the monsoon is the time to suspend the drawings, and not just now when the demand for Council drafts is most active. Silver in London according to Reuter has declined to 56d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 9 7·16d. per rupee. There is nothing, however, to show that the metal finds ready buyers even at this rate. The fact is that the Indian Market is overdone with Silver for the time being, and if Council drawings are resumed at their previous level with the beginning of the new financial year in April, so unfavourable are the prospects of our export trade that we could do without further importations of Silver until next season.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day opened weak and continued so with rapidly declining rates throughout the day, our quotations at the close showing a fall of 3-16d. to ¼d. per rupee. Even at the drop there is no pressure to sell and with the poor business prospects in view for some time to come there seems little foundation for an immediate recovery. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 5-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9¼d. to 11-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions. We quote demand ⅜ to ½ premium, 60 days' sight 1 per cent. discount nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is again losing all firmness and there are very few buyers of any amount. We call Fours, Rs. 98½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾.

The SHARE MARKET is dull with a general downward tendency in values. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. lower. Land and Press Companies are out of favour, but nominally unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Companies have lost yesterday's firmness and we quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Flemings, Rs. 10 in Hindoostan and Madras United, and Rs. 15 per share in Dhurrumseys.

COTTON this morning opened dull, owing to the unfavourable accounts of yesterday's Liverpool Market, but during the day the decline in Exchange brought out a number of buyers, and in some cases prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher. A strong enquiry prevails for Good Fair Omra for this month's shipment, and as the grade so far is comparatively scarce, high prices are being paid, but there is likely to be an ample supply of it in March, and exporters are therefore disinclined to buy forward. Yesterday's receipts here were 4,317 bales, making 20,607 bales for the six days. We quote:—

Best Hingunghaut	ready	Rs.	208	per candy f.p.
,, Ginned Broach	,,	,,	208	,,
,, Akote	,,	,,	198	,,
Good Omra.	,,	,,	197	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,,	,,	194	,,
G. F.	,,	,,	192	,,
Good Dholleras	April	,,	199	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,,	,,	195	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	,,	193	,,

FREIGHTS to-day have been a shade easier. Consignees are still asking £2 3-9 for ready shipment but rates have been done at £2-2-6 and speculators are willing to give cut orders at that figure for March shipment by Canal steamers for Liverpool. By sail for Liverpool the quotation is £2 2·6 and the same for Havre. For Trieste and Venice business has been done at £2 5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are dull in the extreme. The up-country demand has fallen off to a very small figure, and but for the decline in Exchange prices would in all probability have given way. As it is they are barely supported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	685
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	285
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	339
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	150
National Bank of India.	37,500	250	125	6 do.	108
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485

LAND COMPANIES.

olaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	1100
Hvre Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	17,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	660
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	225 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218· 3 0	5 p. c.	267
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 13 0·14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 6 5· 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21 13· 0 3	do.	40
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18 19 0·9 15	do.	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.a*	1,650
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	200*	2,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	75
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	100 p.a.	1,575
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65 p.a.	1,183
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	265
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a*	130
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	100 p.a.	845
Cowjis S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	985
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,040
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	160 p.a.	1,085
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,295
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	129 p.a.	1,130
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	1,000	..	800
Jowra Halloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.a*	1,105
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,170
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	990
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	975
Madras U. Spinning....	420	1,000	all	75 p.a*	1,255
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	30	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,375
Merarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,080
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	315
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	925
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	945
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	..	370
Oriental ,, ...	1,000	625	all	80 p.a*	850
Princess Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,180
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,200	1,000	all	..	995
Soonderdas Spinning...	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	900
Do do. 2	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	260
Sholapore S. and W. ..	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	650

* Five Share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. SAM WELLER, 964 tons, Captain J. C. Murray, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S. S. SWALEDALE, 1,027 tons, Captain Daves, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and two hundred and sixty-eight deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Vingoria (s)	Gray	Kurrachee, Feb 19.
	Benvenue	Harry	Liverpool, Oct 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Esperance	Got	Mangalore.
	Swaledale (s)	Daves.....	Liverpool.

The Steamer Sam Weller, Murray, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Venetia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Khiva, to China, &c.
Steamer Strathleven, to Liverpool.
Schooner Futtay Mobarack, to Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVALS.

17	Brasmar (s).....	Ayres.....	Shanghai, Feb 1.
	Rialto	Babot.....	London, Sept 25.
	Bengala.....	Bondon.....	Bourbon, Dec 23.
18	Trafalgar (s)	Dile	Cardiff, Dec 13.
	Venice (s)	Rhode	Madras, Feb 15.
	Australia (s)	Murray	Southampton, Jan 11.
	Chancellor (s).....	Reynolds	Liverpool, Jan 14.
	Sultan (s).....	Owen	Colombo, Feb 12.
	Prince Louis	Moore	Bombay, Jan 17.
	Atlantique	Martin	Bourbon, Dec 23.

Feb. DEPARTURES.

15	Nzapoota (s)	.....	.....
	Amaryllis s)	.....	.....
	Reliance (s)	.....	.....
	Canara (s).....	.....	.....
	Weathersfield	.....	.....
	John Davie	.....	.....
	Guinevere	.....	.....
18	City of Mecca (s) ...	.....	.....
	Ooryia (s)	.....	.....
	Flieseden (s)	.....	.....
	T. K. Yeen Byan(s).	.....	.....
	Athoil (s)	.....	.....
	Fazel Currim	.....	.....
	Blairgowrie	.....	.....
	The Tweed	.....	.....
	Rohilla	.....	.....
	Prince Budolph	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Brasmar Castle—Joseph Paschal Steward, Mr C E Lewis, Mr W R Lewis, Hengoo native trader.
Per Venice— Mr Nash.
Per Prince Louis—Captain's wife and family.
Per Australia—From Southampton for Calcutta—Col and Mrs Barlow, Miss Barlow, Mr J Skinner, Mr W E Creaton, Mrs Shields, Mr V L Day, Mr R Ghose, Mrs McGregor, 2 Misses Scott, Capt Mathews, Mr Sheldon, Mrs Butler, Mr Bayley, Mrs Williamson, Miss Lewis and infant. From Venice for Calcutta—Revd Cicolmago, Mr A Lay, Mr Tanner. From Galle for Calcutta—Mr Baugh, Mrs Baugh, 2 infants, 2 native servants, Mr Tait, Mr Alt-hir, Mrs Lewis and infant. From Madras for Calcutta—Col N Campbell, 2 Native servants, Mr J J Livesay, Capt and Mrs Campbell, Major Blundell, 2 Natives. From Shanghai for Bombay—Revd Bishop Marron, Revd E R Hendrix, Mr W Brugmann. From Hong-Kong for Suez— E S Wetmore
Per Chancellor—8 Ameer Ally Doctor.
Per Sultan—Mr Reneke.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Bengala—19th January, French Barque Atlantique in Lat 3-0 S, Long 79-10 E from Bourbon to Calcutta.
By Venice—Cora, 130 miles S W of E C Light Vessel, all well.
By Prince Louis—6th February 4 stores in Lat 7 N Long 86 E 11th February Night Hawk bound South Alpine, Marion King, Lady Allan for orders in Eastern Channel.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVALS.

18	Hobart (s).....	.....	Coconada.
19	State of Alabama(s)	.....	Calcutta.
	John Chapman (s)...	.....	Cothpatam.

Feb. DEPARTURES.

18	Canada	.....	False Point.
	Sydney Eggers	.....	Calcutta.
19	Navarino(s).....	.....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sicily s—10 packages hardware, Fazullaly Moosabhoy.
Branksome Hall s—300 bundles nail rod iron. Megjee Oomersee; 250 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co; 504 bundles hoop iron, Aziz Kurpali.
Strathleven s—15 packages earthenware, Nanjee Canjee.
Macedonia s—3 barrels beer, F Harbard.

FROM LONDON.

Ægean s—66 cases matches, Volkart Brothers.

FROM NAPLES.

Australia s—50 cases wine, C Grondona.

FROM LEGHORN.

Australia s—13 packages marble slabs, C Grondona.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—8 cases butter, Hajee Esmail Fazul; 70 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 18 cases corks, D D Sheh.
Esperance—5 cases cheese, 100 packages vinegar, 65 boxes claret, 149 boxes vermouth and 80 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

Mennock—3 cases sulphuric acid, Cowasjee Manuckjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Swaledale s—148 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Branksome Hall s—150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 325 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co; 60 bales wool, Jetha Purseotum; 125 bales cotton, Nathoo Bhojraz; 110 bales hemp, Lalljee Narrunjee
Macedonia s—100 cwts coir yarn, Tallub Arbee; 106 cwts coir yarn Jamohamed Abdoola; 1 bale carpet, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 29 bales hemp, Sallaymahomed Goolamhoosein; 55 bales wool, Jewraz Khetsee; 22 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 560 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 30 bales cotton, Peel, Cases s and Co; 270 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 79 bales cotton. Ramjee Crushanjee and Co; 52 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 8 bales hemp and 40 cwts linseed, and 36 cwts rape seed. W Clason and Co; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 50 bales wo l, Khimjee Lucknedass and Co; 59 bales hemp, Lalljee Narrunjee.
Zerbino s—30 bales wool, Tarachund Chellaram; 33 bales wool, Khimchund Chicholdass; 300 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 220 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 41 bales cotton, Maladin Mamen.
South Tyne s, 450 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Sicily s—200 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy; 120 cwts coir yarn, Ghurmsee Versee; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.
Stubleven s—3,012 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 650 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 9,600 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bewick s—10 bales hides, Mahomed Abdoola and Co; 17 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Ganjee; 2 cases M of P shells and 37 packages oilbanum, Ruzahally Allyraza; 28 cwts dry ginger, Jetha Purshotum; 219 cwts dry ginger, Vurchund Hemraj; 10 bales hides, Daw odbhoy Hasum; 158 cwts ambabuldee, Nanjee Hurjee; 7 bales hides, H H H Abdoolrehman.
Calcutta—7,000 skins, Sir C Forbes and Co; 25 bales hides and skins, Chanmahamedally and Co; 8 bales hides, Esmail Peeradina; 2·4 cwts E teeth, Mahamedjee Hajee Adamjee; 24 cwts E teeth, Abdoolrehman Khamsheebhoy; 3·41 cwts myrabollams and 115 cwts ambabuldee, Malsey Mooljee; 4 bales hides and skins, P Eduljee; 4 bundles E teeth, Allibhoy Momedjee; 5 bundles E teeth, Hamdun Goolammahomed; 5 cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Autocrat s—1,980 cwts linseed, 1890 cwts rapeseed and 950 bale; cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 750 bales cotton, Jules; Siegfried and Co; 525 cwts coffee and 31 cwts pepper, H C Clason and Co; 260 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy s 75 cwts coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co.
Oneida—200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—3 bags coffee and 1 bag pepper, H Clason and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1852 twts linseed and 4664 cwts teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—2 bags coffee, 1 bag pepper, and 200 bales cotton H Clason and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Macedonia s—90 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Memfi s—100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Border Chieftain s—61 bales cotton, Nepechond Nowrungroy; 105 bales cotton, Khetseydass Harmookroy.
Rajpootana s—51 bales cotton, Jankeedass Sewdayall; 200 bales cotton. W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—22 bales cotton, Moladina Momen.

HIGH COURT.—23RD FEBRUARY,

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT,)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

392-74—J C Cama—Adurjee Dadabhai vs Vithoba Pandoorung and others.—F Chalk.—Part heard.
388-75—P Kawa-jee—Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Yullubhoy and another—F and Smith and Macfarlane.—Part heard.
573-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lalsahoo and another vs Premjee M-oljee and others—Shapoorjee and Theeurdass and H and C.
161-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Nagardass Parmanundass and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
188-76—Chalk—Merse'th Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others —Jefferson and Payne.
229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna and B.
660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Escobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow —Tyabjee and Sayani.
429-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewlall Bohwanidass vs Vurjeevandass Madhowdass and others.
228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdoolram Allsruckin—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaikally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

417-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Dewa Currimchund and others—Hearn and C.—Part heard.
422-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Dewa Curumchund and others—Jefferson and Payne and Rimington, Hore and Langley.
423-76—M H Khan—Meman Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Boodra Natha and others—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Test mentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Bomonjee Burjorjee deceased vs Manockbai Widow, Applicant—Ardaser and Hormusjee.
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Wittoba Wassood-v Zaoba, deceased—Prescot and Winter—Wi hwanath Madhowjee Zaoiba and others applicant- vs Ganputrao Morojee Zaoba Caviatar Balkrishna and Bhugwandass.
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Bomonjee Burjorjee deceased—Ardaser and Hormusjee—Manockbai, applicant vs Bomonjee Shroff Caviator—Jasardhun and Ghandibhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

526-76—In person—Begum Sah vs Shahoboodin bin Shaik Osman
542-76—Hearn and Cleveland—William Loadon vs G Pereira —Prescot and Winter.
494-76—In person—Rawa Rasilall Mohunlall vs Rana Dewa —Craigie, Lynch and Owen and H Bicknell.
84-76—Shamrao P—Hurrishunker Balcrushna and another vs Cruttanrao Raghoonath and others—Crawford and Boevey and Jefferson and Payne.
289-76—In person a pauper—Dinbai and Ruttonbai vs Cursetjee Hormusjee.
237-76—Jefferson and Payne—Manicherjee Sheriadjee vs Nursoo Dhu majee and another—Crawford and Boevy.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PERMEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

27-76—Mr L' Fletcher—Mahaluxumibai widow vs Jumnabai—Jefferson and Payne.
372-76—Lynch and Tobin—The London B and M Bank vs Nathoo Bozraz—Rimington, H and L.
640-76—Lynch and Tobin—the London B and M Bank vs Ardaseer Merwanjee—Muljee and B.
679-76—Jefferson and Payne—William A Hurst vs D Okeefe—Prescot and Winter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 21.

Blair, Col. Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Vincent, Capt, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on leave, from Deolalee.
Davidson, Lieut Col., Bombay P W D, from leave, from England.
Westmoreland, Major, Bengal R E, from leave, from England.
Corbett, Lieut, Bengal R E, from leave, from England.
Luby, Lieut, Bengal 39th Regt, from leave, from England.
Irvine, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Mooltan.
Elliot, Paymaster, 2/1st Royal scots, on Medl Cert, from Mean Meer.
Hore, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a Medl Board, from Jhansi.
Budgen, Lieut, Bengal 39th Regt, to appear before a Medl Board, from Gwalior.

FEBRUARY 23,

Britten, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 22.

Moodie, Surg. Bengal Medl Dept, on duty, to Allahabad.
Cubett, Lieut, Bengal R E, to Join, to Allahabad.
Shbroke, Surgn Major, Bengal A M D on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, February 22.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt F W M Spring, R (late Bomb:y) A Commissary of Ordnance, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lt Col A A Bayly, R A, first class Comsy of Ordnance, is appointed to act as Depy Inspr Genl of Ordnance and Magazines during the absence of Lt Col C Clarke, R A, on Committee duty at Calcutta.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with subsidiary leave :—

Depy Asst Comsy and Hony Lt C Tyler, of the late Mr Genl's Dept.

Capt C Crawford Rl (Bengal) Engrs, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The services of Capt E S Reynolds, By S C, Third Squadn Officer 1st Sind Horse, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

The following appointment is made :—

Capt H J Stock, S C, to officiate as Bgde-Maj, vice Maj Griffith, proceeding on furlough.

Depy Surgn Genl E J Franklyn, M D, is brought on the strength of H M's British Forces serving in this Command from the 12th inst, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Maj J C D S Moray, S C, is granted leave to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a Medl Board there.

Lt-Col W H White, Mad S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt J L Pagan, S C, is appointed to act as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, second class, from the 6th inst.

Capt J G Pollock, R A (Madras), is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A G Cane, whose transfer from Ahmedabad was notified under date the 6th ultimo, as per Notification No. 1, was appointed to attend on the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay during his Lordship's visitation tour.

Govt Notification No 5, dated 7th inst, is cancelled, and the Rev A W Baynham, B A, is appointed Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, visiting Kotri.

The Rev G B Stevens, MA, Actg Chaplain at Ahmedabad, is confirmed in that appointment.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Lee-Warner, Actg Asst Comsr, was in charge of the Office of the Comsr of Sind during the forenoon of the 14th Dec last to the afternoon of the 25th ultimo.

Mr H Hozare was in charge of the Office of the Asst Comsr in Sind during the same period.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt C Hay, Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar, is allowed an extension for one day of the subsidiary leave granted to him in Govt Notification dated 27th Dec 1876.

Mr C B Izon received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri on the 8th inst, before office hours.

Mr H P Aston delivered over charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Sholapur on the 10th inst, after office hours.

Mr G Druitt received charge of the Office of Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Sholapur on the 5th inst, before office hours.

Capt J M Madden, on being relieved at Poona by Maj Trueman, to act as Cant Mag at Ahmedabad until further orders.

Capt Madden is appointed a Justice of the Peace of the first class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872 within the limits of the Mily Cant of Ahmedabad.

Messrs W H Crowe and W Sandwith respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar on the 15th inst, after office hours.

Mr W Verderber, Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna, is allowed furlough for eighteen months from 25th April next, under Sec 1 of the Civil Leave Code, Third Edition.

Mr H Edwinbowl, 1st Class Subn Judge, is Sessions Judge of Surat, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months from 7th May next, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, Third Edition. He is also allowed subsidiary leave from the 4th inst.

Lt-Cols T E Britten and J Gordon respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Cant Mag at Deesa, on the 7th inst before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C B Winchester to act as Supernumerary Asst Collr of Sholapur and Mr R Courtenay to act as Supernumerary Asst Collr of Kolaba.

Mr Nacoba Sonoba, Dery Collr, in charge Huzur Accounts, Poona, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 11th Dec 1876.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted Mr H R Cooke, Asst Collr and Mag of Nasik, to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr A D Carey acted as Depy Collr of Salt Revenue from 7th to 9th Feb 1876, both days inclusive, during the appointment of Mr A Taylor as Actg C llr of Salt Revenue.

Mr A G B Maury acted as first class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue from 7th Jan to 15th Sept 1876, during the appointment of Mr Carey as Depy and Actg Collr of Salt Revenue.

Mr G B Spring acted as second class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue from 7th Jan to 15th Sept 1876, vice Mr Maury.

Mr R N Coghlan acted as third class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue from 7th Jan to 15th Sept 1876, in the absence of Capt D C Pedder on furlo gh.

Mr J Taylor acted as Depy Collr of Salt Revenue from 7th Jan to 15th Sept 1876, vice Mr Spring.

Mr M C Leckie, Actg Probationary Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, acted as fourth class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, vice Mr Coghlan.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Clarkson is appointed to the charge of the civil medical duties, Ratnagiri, as a temporary measure.

Under the provisions of Sec IX of Bombay Act III of 1872, H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Maj John Pinkerton, M D, to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, vice Dr F G Joynt.

Surgn Robert M Wall, M B, to be substantive *pro tem* Depy Sanitary Comsr, Konkan Registration Dist, on the departure of Surgn W R Hamilton, M D, to England.

Mr R Thom, Probationary Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, and Mr P R Oliver, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, passed an examination, the former in Marathi, and the latter in Gujarati, on the 21st instant.

The following Officers and Gentleman passed examinations in the languages mentioned against their names on the 21st instant :—

Capt W Scott, Asst Agent Govr Genl, Okhamandal, Kattywar, in Persian.

Lieut C Herbert, Khairwara Mewar Bheel Corps, in Hindustani, according to the higher Standard.

Mr W L Lake, in Hindustani, according to the lower Standard.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Loudon, Administrator-General of Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for one year, from the 15th inst, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F N Cox is appointed to act as Administrator General during Mr Loudon's absence, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification dated 10th Nov 1876, it is hereby notified that H M's Secy of State in Council has been pleased to confirm the re appointment of Maj Genl M K Kennedy, R E, as Secy to Govt in the P Works and Railway Dept for a period of two years, from the 30th March 1876.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F G Selby, B A, is appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to be Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Deccan College, assumed charge of his Office on the 15th inst, before office hours.

Mr Appaji Baburao Divekar assumed charge of the Office of Depy Educational Inspr, Belgaum Sub-Div, on the 3rd inst, before office hours.

Mr Jamsetjee Ardasir Dalal, M A, LL B, is appointed, on his being re ieved at Surat by Mr Forrest, to act as Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School during the absence of Mr K P Pole.

Mr Trimbuck Narayan Kirtane is appointed to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Kaladzi sub-Div, during the absence of Rao Sahib Dajee Abdoolrehman Khamsheebhoy; 3·41 cwts myrabollams and 115 cwts ambabuldee, Malsey Mooljee; 4 bales hides and skins, P Eduljee; 4 bundles E teeth, Allibhoy Momedjee; 5 bundles E teeth, Hamdun Goolammahomed; 5 cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy.

Mr S Cooke, Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the Poona Civil Engrg Coll ge, is granted furlough to Europe for fifteen months from such date as he may avail himself of it, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Cooke is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, under Sec 81 (a) of the Code.

Mr G V Karkare is appointed substantive protem Professor in the 4th grade from the 21st Nov last until the arrival from England of the successor of Mr Shute.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Lt R M Macpherson, delivered over and Mr C E Coles received charge of the Office of First Asst Supt of Police, Khandesh,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE AFREEDEES.

ALLAHABAD, 22ND FEB.

The article in the Lahore *Indian Public Opinion* of the 19th instant about an attack by the Afreedees on the bridge of boats at Attock is said by the *Pioneer* to be utterly false and unfounded.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

LAHORE, 22ND FEB.

The allowance to the Khan of Khelat will be doubled from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 a month.

AN AMALGAMATION.

Indian Public Opinion will be amalgamated with the *Civil and Military Gazette* from 1st March.

OPENING OF THE MOZUFFERPORE RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA, 22ND FEB.

The Lieutenant-Governor leaves town to-morrow night for Mozufferpore to open the new line of Railway.

THE AGENT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Mr. LeMesurier's appointment of Agent of the G. I. P. Railway will not be filled up for one year; so that he will have the option of returning if the Egyptian office is not agreeable to him.

[FRONTIER PRESS AGENCY.]

THE KHAN OF KHELAT'S ALLOWANCE.

LAHORE, 22ND FEB.

The sum of Rs. 5,000 per mensem, formerly allowed to the Khan of Khelat by the Indian Government, has been doubled.

A RAID ON THE FRONTIER.

Information has been received that 60 to 70 of the UtmanKheyl branch of the Aleizas recently attacked workmen labouring on the Swat Canal and killed and wounded 33 of them in cold blood. They carried off property of considerable value. The leaders have been taken into custody and are awaiting trial.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A SIXTY-FIVE YEARS' RULE.

LONDON, 22ND FEB.

It is stated that it is probable that the result of the War Office Committee now sitting will be that General Officers on attaining the age of 65 years will be compelled to retire from the service.

AFFAIRS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 21ST FEB.

An official bulletin has been issued in respect to the rumour that the Sultan's mind was failing, and stating that his ailment has been toothache from which he has now recovered.

Edhem Pasha's position is firm and the rumours of its being untenable are groundless; no change is contemplated in the post of Grand Vizier.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 22ND FEB.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Mongolia, with the outward London Mails of 9th inst., left here for Bombay at 10 o'clock last night.

LONDON, 21ST FEB. AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5⅞d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 95⅞.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 106.

Bar Silver..... 56.

The sum of £25,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

Market weak.		
Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 9 5-16d.	er upee
Do 6 months' sight.	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Credits, 3	,, ...1s. 9¼d.	,,
Documents, 3	,, ...1s. 9¼d. to 11-16d.	,,
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-5 each.	

NEWS FROM BELOOCHISTAN.

We have received the following letter from a Jacobabad correspondent:—

The Khan of Khelat has returned to his capital Gundawa. Gundawa is the capital of Kutchee, and it has been the custom of the Khans of Khelat when the cold made Khelat uncomfortable, to come down and spend the winter season in the more genial climate of Gundawa.

The Murrees committed some raids in Seebe (Afghan territory), a possession of the Ameer Shere Ali, singugerly situated in Kutchee and also in the Khan's territories in Kutchee. These latter robberies were of a petty character and were effected by tribesmen acting independently of the Chief and without his connivance. He has, however, got the offenders in hand and has compelled them to restore *all* the plundered property. There have been some disturbances in Western Beloochistan, caused by Agad Khan of Kharan. For particular reasons this Chief was not allowed to be present at Mustung in June last when the settlement there was effected, but his affairs are now under the consideration of the Government of India, and Lord Lytton will no doubt shortly direct such steps to be taken as shall ensure good order in this part of the country. The Khan is immensely delighted with his treatment at Delhi and with all he has seen, and we think that his visit will have a powerful influence for good on him. Major Sandeman is still at Calcutta. Mr. Bruce and Dr. Duke are with the Khan and they leave him for a trip to the Murree-Boogtee hills, and so quiet is the country that it has not been considered necessary for any escort to accompany them. No doubt small raids and petty quarrels will occur from time to time, but as cultivation will more and more occupy the attention of the people, and as the tribes will soon be in close relation with Government by being enlisted for border service, these occurrences may be expected to gradually assume the proportions and character of the ordinary thefts and dacoities which we have not yet been able to suppress in our own territories. The Bishop of Bombay has visited Jacobabad. It appears that Divine Service has never been held there except on the occasion of the periodical visits of the Chaplain. The Bishop was much shocked at this, and for the future the Brigade Major will read the service. Jacobabad still continues very unhealthy. It is extraordinary with so many much healthier sites available that such attachment should be shown for this jeel surrounded cantonment. More than 25 lives of property have passed through the Bolan Pass since April last, and Aladina, the Chief in charge, has done his duty so effectually that only two donkeys have been stolen and these were unladen.

KOHAT.

(PUNJAB AND FRONTIER PRESS AGENCY.)

LAHORE, 18TH FEB.

ADVICES from Kohat as late as the 14th February state that nothing certain seems to be known as to the intentions of Government with regard to the settlement of the Afreedees difficulty. The ground in the vicinity of Shal Biland Kheyl, this side of the River Kurrum, has been surveyed, and the general belief is that a new military cantonment will spring up there before long. Shal Biland Kheyl is the most advanced point in British territory, and should Government really contemplate cantoning troops at a place so easily accessible and remote, the idea would suggest itself that the permanent occupation of the entire Afreedees territory including Sirah, which rivals Cashmere in climate, fertility and loveliness of scenery, is more than likely. Shal Biland Kheyl is also on the highway to Cabool and would form the most convenient starting point for an army of invasion.

Kohat is now completely infested by camels, mules and every conceivable species of beasts of burthen, engaged by the Commissariat, so that a walk through this usually so quiet and orderly station bids fair to become as tortuous as a walk through a principal thoroughfare in a crowded city.

Large supplies for the Commissariat, consisting of firewood, flour, gram, rice, ghee, &c., are received daily and very little room for more is left in the Fort, where they are stored. Considerable bodies of police are continually arriving. It is generally believed at Kohat that no immediate move towards Cabool will be made, although the plot has of late considerably thickened in that quarter, and Shere Ali Khan, who is showing evident signs of turning the lakhs of rupees and thousands of stands of arms which he received at different times to accounts other than those for which they were intended, will have to be pitched into before long for his hypocritical professions of friendships to the British Government which up to the present day has maintained him on his tottering throne. It is no longer a secret that he supplies the Afreedees with arms and ammunition. Meanwhile we have to deal with the Afreedees; and as they wont come down to fight us, we will have to go to them, and for this purpose, it is generally believed, the preparations now on foot are intended; but as the weather on the hills is too severe still, and the snow thick on the ground, probably a month or so may elapse before actual operations become practical.

The Hassan Kheyl Jirga, which was summoned to Kohat by the Deputy Commissioner, has had an audience. They were reproved for their bad conduct since the establishment of the blockading and accused of complicity in the late outrages at Nowshera, but they denied having had any hand in them at all. The Deputy Commissioner, however, said that their future conduct alone would prove whether they had or had not been implicated in those outrages, and that he was willing to believe them innocent provided that they would at once side with the British Government and entirely discard the Pass Afreedees. The members of the Jirga said they could not answer for their whole tribe but requested a respite of 15 days to consider the matter, on expiration of which they will communicate the result. This proposal was accepted by the Deputy Commissioner, who meanwhile has detained 20 men of the Jirga as hostages. The Jirga return to their mountains with the promise of a grant of Rs. 1,300 per annum in the event of their agreeing to the wishes of Government, and a present of Rs. 100 was given them when they were dismissed. But the Deputy Commissioner also reminded them that they would have to render an account of all their misdeeds in case of refusal. There is at present another Jirga, that of the Bassi Kheyl Afreedees at Kohat, also summoned by the Deputy Commissioner. They do not know why they have been sent for, but say among themselves that should Government restore to them the land outside the Pass on the Peshawur side which they formerly possessed, and which Government took from them and gave to the Pass Afreedees, to occupy for seven years, they will agree to the wishes of Government, live on the land, build their villages and towns on it and oppose the Pass Afreedees in case of attack. The Pass Afreedees and Bassi Kheyls are on inimical terms as in one of their previous fights about the same land, the former killed some ten men of the latter. Now the Bassi Kheyls say that even if Government were to load them with riches they will never be satisfied and decline to render assistance in the anticipated expedition, but if, on the contrary, their lands are restored to them they will meet the wishes of Government, whatever these may be.

The 3,000 Taha Kheyl Afreedees who arrived in the Kohat Pass with the purpose of assisting the Pass Afreedees have returned to their homes, but left 100 men behind in the Pass to watch the course of affairs and give information to their tribe in case of an attack by the British Government. The Pass Afridees despatched agents to Tirah and Cabool to enlist the co-operation of those countries. The men that went to Tirah have returned with the promise that the whole of the Tirah Afreedees, with arms and ammunition, are at their disposal whenever called upon, but those that went to Cabool have not yet returned.

Government had sent Osman Khan, a large jagirdar at Peshawur, to the Dowlagye Afreedees, whose Khan he is, to ascertain whether that tribe are willing to co-operate with the British Government. Unfortunately that gentleman was taken ill while on his mission, and now his brother Akbar Khan, who was sent in his stead, returned to Kohat to day with a negative reply. They told him that they had no longer any faith in the British Government, as their seven eleven of their men to Kohat last summer on a friendly mission, but that instead of being honourably treated they were detained as hostages, and when two of them succeeded in escaping, the remainder were put in Jharalat where they remained to the present day. Akbar Khan has been sent again to-day on the same errand, but the result will in all probability be the same as before, and from the fact that the Pass Afreedees have sent the whole of their women and children to Osman Kheyl, a village of the Dowlagyes, it may be confidently assumed that the latter are siding with the Pass men.

We are glad to hear that the Secretary of State has telegraphed to the Government of Bombay suggesting that a number of the Famine labourers should, if possible, be employed on the construction of the Western Rajpootana Railway.

We hear that Major Moore, V. C., is to succeed Colonel Graves in the command of the 3rd Cavalry. The appointment seems a ridiculous one, when it is considered that for the last twenty years—at all events, for many years—Major Moore has had no military experience whatever, having been employed in comfortable civil appointments, such as the Inspector-in-Chiefship of the Bombay Cotton Frauds Department. The fact that such an appointment should be possible shows how much influence can do even in these days.

The Government of India has paid Mr. John Jardine, of the Civil Service, the compliment of inviting him to take the appointment of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department in room of Mr. Kirkpatrick, who succeeds Mr. Whitley Stokes, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hobhouse as Legal Member of Council. Mr. Jardine was for some time Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay, but he probably became best known to the Government of India through the good work he did as Secretary to the Baroda Commission during the ex-Gackwar's trial.

A PROSPECTUS has been issued in Madras for the formation of the Madras Land Mortgage and Loan Bank. The capital is to be Rs. 500,000 in 2,000 shares of Rs. 250 each. A number of gentlemen of local knowledge and experience are said to have joined the direction.

As travelling horse merchants not unfrequently have animals suffering from glanders, or other infectious diseases, in their possession, the Commander-in-Chief has directed that officers in command of stations shall take steps, in communication with the civil authorities, to prevent strings of horses offered for sale being brought within the cantonment boundaries without having first been examined by a veterinary surgeon.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the information published regarding the Hassan Kheyl tribes having been brought in after long and great efforts by the Deputy Commissioner is incorrect. They came in of their own accord and without any prompting whatever. Indeed, so far from showing an over-anxiety to treat with them, says our contemporary, the Deputy Commissioner would not even see them or allow them to enter Kohat, until he had received instructions from Government.

MAJOR G. E. HUDDLESTONE, Paymaster of H. M.'s 70th Regiment, whose suicide we announced a few days ago, shot himself behind the ear with a revolver. Major Huddlestone had served formerly with H. M.'s 8th Regiment, and was present at the siege and capture of Delhi, and at several other engagements. No cause has yet been assigned for the rash act which has terminated a long and honourable life. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and three or four children.

ONE of the best wishes we can express, says the *Madras Mail*, just now for the welfare of this Presidency is "more engine-power to the Railway." We are very glad to hear that there is an immediate prospect of a sensible increase of traffic. Six of the twelve State Railway engines, which were promised some weeks ago, are expected here on Thursday, and six other small engines which the East Indian Company have lent to the Madras Company will be here in a few days. The twelve additional engines will, we hope, enable the Company to clear off the large accumulations of rice now in Madras.

WE learn from a Lahore contemporary that the late rains and the consequent rise of the rivers have done some damage to the Indus Valley Railway, where it approaches the Chenab at Ooch. At this point, a hundred miles south of Mooltan, or about two days' voyage from Shershah, a siding had been made to permit of the Railway traffic being brought near the ghaut where the steamers now moor. An unexpected encroachment of the river has washed away this siding and caused considerable loss. As Ooch will for a long time to come be one of the principal railway and river depôts, this should cause the engineers some anxiety as to its proper protection.

THE *Pioneer* announces the following appointments on the Frontier:—"Major Sandeman does not vacate his place in the Punjab Commission by reason of the appointment he has just received as Governor-General's Agent in Beloochistan. Meanwhile Mr. Fryer, Settlement Officer of Jhung, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan. Having made the settlement of that district, he knows it thoroughly. The present Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Gladstone, has been deputed to the Bugti country to meet Mr. Bruce and arrange certain matters relating to the Bugtis and Marris."

THE Madras Tramway Company which opened with a great flourish of trumpets about two years ago is now numbered with the things of the past. We are told by the *Madras Athenæum* that the shareholders in England launched a large capital, but, unfortunately, fortune did not smile on their undertaking. The reason why the Madras Tramway Company got into disrepute was due to reckless supervision. The cars were kept in a filthy condition, the horses starved and overworked, and last, not least, the conductors did not believe in punctuality. The directors in England might depute some qualified officer to inquire into the present state of affairs and put the Company once more on a proper footing.

REFERRING to the recent order of the Viceroy, that public servants should not be allowed to memorialize Government, the *Statesman* writes:—"We cannot, for our part, accept the suggestion that finds favour among some of the Viceroy's detractors, that this order is to be looked upon as an intimation of his intention to shelve all complaints, to refuse all redress of grievances, and that, if his subordinates cannot learn to fawn upon the master that kicks them, they must at any rate be taught not to whine. Whatever we may think of Lord Lytton, he is not hopelessly insane. We know that treatment of this sort has been advocated and practised by Tory statesmen, but the merest child can see that in the present day it would be more contemptible than infamous, more ridiculous than dangerous, and the Viceroy's deadliest enemy could not wish him to be guilty of a greater act of folly."

We learn that the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company's steamers Seine and Hibernia left Aden yesterday to lay the second cable from Aden to Bombay for the Eastern Telegraph Company. If all goes well the laying of the cable will probably be completed by the 6th March, and the vessels will arrive the next day. The Seine returns to England and the Hibernia proceeds to Penang to lay a cable between Penang and Rangoon for the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. The Kangaroo, another steamer belonging to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, has already proceeded to Penang with her portion of the cable, where she will await the arrival of the Hibernia. The Rangoon-Penang section will, probably, be completed by the end of March. The "duplex" system is already in work on the cable between Bombay and Aden, and messages are now passing both ways at once.

EARL FORTESCUE, speaking at an agricultural meeting at Exeter on the 19th ult., said, referring to the Conference on the Eastern Question:—"I must be allowed on this, the first public occasion I have had since the departure of one of the most eloquent and eminent of the peers of this realm, to express my sense of the obligation which the country is under to Lord Salisbury for the great sacrifice he so patriotically made in undertaking a long and fatiguing journey in mid-winter, and in undertaking, in addition to the duties of an already very laborious office, those of a most anxious, arduous, and difficult position as representing this country in the Conference at Constantinople. I cannot help believing that the indirect results of that Conference may yet be valuable, although it appears to have failed in its more direct and avowed purpose. I may also venture to say that I agree with the Duke of Somerset, Mr. Bouverie, Lord Fitzwilliam, and others, like myself hereditary Liberals and consistent Liberals from our youth up, in believing that Lord Derby has dealt with this very difficult and complicated Eastern Question—a question very much more difficult and complicated than some speakers and writers seem to think—honestly as well as any other of our statesmen would have dealt with it, and far better than a great many others."

THE following paragraph from the *Madras Mail* shows some of the difficulties of transit of grain in the Madras famine districts:—"It appears that Major Hicks, Government Grain Agent, Bellary, requires 5,389 bags daily to fill his contract carts, and estimates that on 2nd February he had on hand sufficient for fifteen days, and that about 15,400 tons would be required to complete his contract engagements for carriage. The balance of the reserve remaining still to be distributed would nearly, if not quite, provide this quantity, but the Government do not count on being able to send up more than 1,400 bags daily from Madras in the present position of the Railway traffic, so that about the 20th instant he will be without grain to fill his carts unless private traders employ them. The great object that the Government have in view is to ensure the presence of grain in the remote markets, and they desire by all means to promote supply by private trade. Major Hicks has been directed by Government to use every endeavour to induce dealers to use his carts by offering attractive terms even though considerably below what the carriage costs Government. If the demands become very large, the rates can be raised, but it is desirable that the transmission of private grain should be developed in preference even to the distribution of the reserve to the sub-depôts. Any grain purchased by the local officers for current requirements are also to be sent up before the reserve grain, and care is to be taken that this last is not used for current expenditure so long as the required grain can be procured otherwise."

THE ROYAL BOMBAY REGATTA, 1877—THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE Bombay Yacht Club was originally instituted in the time of Sir Henry Locke, the Commodore of the Indian Squadron of the Royal Navy, more than twenty years ago, and it was somewhere about that time that the famous yacht Water Queen, now the property of Messrs. William Nicol and Co., was built. This Yacht Club has been kept in existence by lovers of the noble pastime (notably Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Spencer Compton, Mr. Cooper, and before the latter gentleman by that energetic yachtsman Mr. Leggett) up to the present time, and for several years past strenuous efforts have been made by our late Governor Sir Seymour FitzGerald and our worthy present Governor Sir Philip Wodehouse to obtain a Royal charter for the Club, but all efforts failed, until one of the members of the suite of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales very kindly took the matter in hand; and Bombay has now, through his exertions, to boast of being the only Presidency in India that has a "Royal" Yacht Club. With these few preliminary "shakings loose of our canvas," we will at once get under way with our account of this year's Regatta, and by your kind leave, Mr. Editor, we will proceed to business at once—that is, to tell all about the third race, which is by far the most important one of the meeting, and that which excited the greatest interest. It was the Ocean Match for Club yachts, starting handicapped. The following is an account of the race communicated by a captain of one of the yachts that took part in the race:—

At 2-30 P. M. precisely the signal gun sounded for the large yachts of the Squadron (which were already moored in their positions) to start for the first Ocean race of "The Royal Bombay Yacht Club." The yachts entered for the race were moored, and handicapped, in the following order, namely:—

Boat's Name	Rig.	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag.
Water Queen	Lateen	H. Maxwell, Esq.	Vice-Commodore Flag.
Ianthe	,,	C. P. Cooper, Esq.	Blue Burgee with a Lion.
Sea Queen	,,	Captain Crocket	Triangular Red White and Yellow & Blue.
Lot's Wife	,,	C. B. Pritchard, Esq.	Yacht Club Flag.

Water Queen allows Ianthe 20 minutes
Water Queen allows Sea Queen 22 minutes.
Ianthe allows Sea Queen 2 minutes

"Now, hoist the anchor, mates—and let the sails
Give their broad bosom to the buxum wind,
Like lass that woos a lover."

Up stick was then the word of command, when from the yards of the three yachts the sails unfurled their white plumage to a nice whole-sail breeze in all the gorgeous pageantry of pride.

"And around them the soft stream did glide and dance
With a motion of sweet sound and radiance."

And away, and away they flew—shedding as the course they made the music of many murmurings. And what music there always is on the sea! The gale of wind—the breeze—sigh the effervescent sparkling briney, the eternal cry of sea-birds, the creaking of the timbers, all form part of the symphony. The Water Queen leads the way, Sea Queen comes close in her wake, then Lot's Wife, and lastly follows the sylphid Ianthe who failed to gather her way as quickly as the other three, which was mainly owing to her owners not having time this year to get her into right trim; but

"Look how gloriously her gallant course she goes!"

And how gracefully she skims across the Bay; rippling through the sheet of harbour water, enamelled with blue, green, purple, and silver; as the billows gently rise up and slowly subside again without breaking. She (Ianthe), if not the winning yacht of the day, will at least be certain to bear off the palm for beauty. And now the wind is freshening and the yachts settle down to their work in a truly nautical business-like sort of way, dashing the white foam into prismatic showers of spray which fly away to leeward like frost dust from a snow drift. No appreciable advantage gained by any of the yachts at the present time, as they pass the Gull Island mark boat, keeping her on the starboard side. Oh! the glorious soul stirring excitement! It's enough to make a Jew eat pork, and with reference to eating, the ox that treads out the corn must not be forgotten, and as there is a long reach to weather the Inner Lightship, now is the time to stow the grub, and water the nags—pray excuse the expression Mr. Editor—for as a very dithyrambic poet has said, *Dulce est desipere in loco*. Tiffin is served under a roof of teak. All thoughts of the race were suspended for the moment; for we were hungry, and gave but little thought then to the vicinity of anything that was not hidden under piecrust or curbed by wire and cork. The fare was humble, but *fames optimum condimentum* (poet again) and time the essence of all nautical matters. Just as this frugal repast was completed, and the fragrant herb adjusted in the well-seasoned doodeen—"Ready about" and "Helms a lee" were the words of command; and remembering last year's accident, when the Ianthe kept too close to the shore, got aground, and thereby lost the race; the captain shouted—"Look to her helm good master. Many a shoal marks this stern coast, and rocks where sits the Siren, who, like ambition, lures men to their ruin." And now they are bowling along at a rattling pace, straining every stitch of canvas, to save each yacht's time, as they pass the flag-ship, in the following order and time:—

	h.	m.
Water Queen	4	6¼
Sea Queen	4	16¼
Ianthe	4	24
Lot's Wife	4	38

A poet, a painter, is now imperiously demanded. To describe the remaining portion of the race as it deserves, is beyond our *métier*. We will attempt it nevertheless, it will not die away from our memory, even if we fail to give any distinct recollection of it to others. Each yacht received a hearty shout of applause from the spectators as she rounded the flag-ship and proceeded to accomplish the second round of the course. The sun was high in the heavens, the heat intense; but still there was a fresh breeze and each yacht kept her course with undiminished speed. Oh!—

"Thou boundless, sparkling, glorious sea:
With ecstacy I gaze on thee;
And, oh, how happy I feel
Wakes the deep feelings of my soul!"

Away they go like lightening, the yachts plunging bows under at every leap, through the freshening sea, and throwing the water up foaming on either side in great and real rainbows, when all of a sudden the breeze dropped and a complete calm set in. This entirely put all chance of the Ianthe and Lot's Wife of winning the race on one side, and from this point, the race was left entirely to the Water Queen and Sea Queen, as will be seen by the position of the yachts as they rounded the Inner Light ship the second time, viz:—

	h.	m.
Water Queen	6	12½
Sea Queen	6	15½
Lot's Wife	6	42
Ianthe	6	43

And in this order the yachts passed the flag-ship, but the Water Queen having to concede 22 minutes to the Sea Queen, the latter won the race. We cannot help mentioning here that we trust next year the handicapping will be left in hands that have had some previous knowledge of yacht racing, for the very fact of a yacht of the latter's size allowing two minutes to another yacht, as she did on this occasion to the Sea Queen, a vessel of the same class and rig, but of several more tons burden, is contrary to all principles of handicapping and which prevails in no other part of the world but Bombay, and we do not think that the winner of the cup on this occasion can feel any excessive pride in holding the trophy.

BOMBAY STEEPLECHASES—1877.

THURSDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

STEWARDS.—F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S.; T. M. Filgate, Esq.; Colonel T. M. Harris; Colonel M. W. Willoughby, Major F. Lukin, Captain G. C. Hogg, W. B. Spooner, Esq.; P. Benn, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THIS afternoon's racing brought the meeting to a close. The attendance to witness it was very good, but regret that as much cannot be said with regard to sport. Three events were put down on the card; for the first three ponies were entered, the second five horses, and the last three ponies. There was only one accident, and that fortunately turned out nothing serious. Cossack had done all the rest of his work in a creditable manner, but at the last but one fence from home, a wall, blundered at it, and turned completely over on the other side, falling upon his rider. Mr. Benn, though partially stunned, was soon lifted up on his legs again, not much the worse, having a few cuts on the face. For the All Maiden Ponies Balaam proved a misnomer, as he and his rider were on good terms with each other, and got through all their work in good though leisurely style. Donald played his usual game—refusing at the first fence—and bolted off the course; seeing which the tender-hearted Wee Pet, not liking him to go alone, elected to follow his fortunes. Cossack and Uncle John were fancied for the Bombay Club Cup; Cock Robin, though formerly a good horse, having latterly refused his jumps, was not thought much of with the two others. The two favourites cut out the running at a great pace from the first, leaving Chilblain, who was the only other one in the race, a long way behind, he evidently being outpaced, and never in the race, although he took all his fences. Cock Robin and Vanguard refused at the first fence, and could not be sent over, notwithstanding all their riders' persuasions. The two leaders raced alongside to the turn home, when Cossack fell at the wall, and Uncle John cantered in alone. The third race was a scratch one of half a mile on the flat for ponies, for which Balaam and Donald had a tussle, Mr. Elliot managing to land the first a winner by half a length.

The thanks of the public are due to the gentlemen who so kindly interested themselves in contributing to their amusement, and we have no doubt but that if they are but fairly supported the next year's meeting will be a decided improvement on this.

1ST RACE at 4-30 P.M.—For all maiden ponies. Weight for inches. 13 hands 2 inches to carry 11 stone. Ponies that have never started allowed 4 lbs. About 1½ mile.

	st. lb.	
Mr. George's ..... b p Balaam	10 10	..... Mr. Ewart..1
Mr. Mushet's ..... b p Wee Pet	10 10	..... Owner.....0
Mr. B.'s ..... b p Donald.....	9 10	..... Mr. Farran...0

Donald and Wee Pet having refused the first fence, and bolted off the course, Balaam taking all his fences came in as he liked.

2ND RACE at 5 P.M.—The Bombay Club Cup. For Arabs the property of members of the Bombay Club and Bombay Hunt. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 10 st. 7 lbs.

	st. lb.	
Mr. Adair's ..... g a h Uncle John ...	10 10	..... Mr. Elliot...1
Mr. George's ..... b g Chilblain	10 5	..... Mr. Ewart...2
Mr. Crawford's ..... c a h Cock Robin ...	11 4	..... Mr. Tobin 0
Mr. Robert's ..... g a g Cossack	10 7	..... Mr. Benn ..0
Mr. Wyndham's ..... g a g Vanguard	10 7	..... Mr. Farrand

Cock Robin and Vanguard refused the first jump and could not be got over. The three others took all the jumps to the turn home. Chilblain a great way in rear of Cossack and Uncle John, who were taking their fences side by side, but at the second jump home the former fell, the latter thus coming in alone.

3RD RACE 5-30 P.M.

Mr. George's	Palaam 1
Mr. B.'s	Donald 2

A good race between Balaam and Donald, the former winning by half a length.

THE YACHT CLUB DINNER.

LAST night, in the Town Hall the Royal Yacht Club gave their annual dinner. Sir Philip Wodehouse, and a number of distinguished guests, including Admiral Macdonald, were present, and a number of interesting speeches were made. The Governor's health was enthusiastically drunk, and His Excellency, taking farewell of the Yacht Club, made an interesting speech in reply. We shall give a full report of the assembly in a future issue; at present we can only record that the proceedings were entirely harmonious and successful.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of Advanced, Neglected, or Complicated Character.—Whenever a person has passed the borders of old age, the digestive powers are impaired, the nervous system grows feeble, and the physical powers show increasing weakness. Hence arises congestion of the lungs, lungs, or head, followed by dropsy, asthma, or apoplexy, which too frequently afflict the aged. The liver usually first becomes torpid, and its activity may speedily be revived by rubbing Holloway's ointment thoroughly over the pit of the stomach and right side at least twice a day, and taking the Pills at the same time. This treatment also cures all other complaints, however long standing, by varying the parts rubbed according to the situation or the complaint.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Secretariat, when there were present:—H. E. the President (Sir Philip Wodehouse, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., Governor of Bombay) in the chair, the Honourables A. Rogers, J. Gibbs, the Advocate General (Mr. Marriott), Major General M. K. Kennedy, E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., R o Sahib V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Donald Graham, Rao Bahadur Becherdass Ambaidass, C. S. I., Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, and Col. W. C. Anderson.

THE MAMLATDARS' COURTS BILL.

A letter was submitted from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 305, dated the 17th February 1877, returning with the assent of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the "Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mamlatdars' Courts."

THE COMPULSORY VACCINATION BILL.

The Council proceeded to the further consideration in detail of Bill No. 5 of 1876,—"a Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in the City of Bombay compulsory."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said the Council would remember that when the Bill was last before them the following clause in the first section—"and its operation may at any time be suspended by the Governor in Council by notification in the said *Bombay Government Gazette*," was struck out, as there did not appear to be any reason for keeping it in. It had, however, been discovered, on referring to the correspondence that had taken place between the Local Government and the Government of India with regard to this Bill, that that clause was inserted at the request of the Government of India, because they thought the measure was perhaps of rather a novel character and might not turn out to work so well as it was expected it would work. For that reason the Government of India suggested a clause should be put in, empowering the Government in Council, in case unecessity for such action should arise, to withdraw the Act without passing another to annul it. Under these circumstances, he would propose that the clause should be re-inserted.

This proposition having been agreed to,

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs further proposed, for the purpose of making the Act a little more symmetrical, and to bring all the punishments under the punishment clauses to divide section 28, which empowered Government to suspend the operation of the Act in a certain contingency so far as animal lymph is concerned and direct it to be carried on by means of lymph transferred from arm to arm, and place the first portion, with some verbal alterations, between sections 11 and 12, and the latter portion—the punishment portion—between clauses A and B in section 21.

This alteration was also sanctioned, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE NEW COTTON FRAUDS PREVENTION BILL.

The next business before the Council was the further considerat on of Bill No. I of 1877, a Bill to amend the law for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the Cotton Trade.

The following memorial was read by the Secretary (Mr. Whitworth) from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

To the SECRETARY of the COUNCIL of H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY for making Laws and Regulations.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that on the 13th instant the Chamber applied to the Chief Secretary to be favoured with fifty copies of the "Bill to amend the law for the prevention of Adulteration of Cotton and for the prevention of fraudulent practices in the Cotton Trade," in order that the views of the Members of the Chamber might be taken on the various sections of the proposed measure. To this reasonable request, the Chief Secretary forwarded, with his letter No. 1079, of yesterday's date, one copy of the Bill, stating that the additional 49 copies required should be purchased of the Government Central Press. On receiving this communication, the Committee at once applied for the required number of copies of the Bill to the Superintendent of the Government Central Press, but on the following day they have been informed that "copies will be printed and ready after three or four days." As the Bill is to be considered in detail, and to be read the second time at the meeting of the Council to-morrow, the Members of the Chamber have thus been deprived of any opportunity of expressing their opinion upon the provisions of a Bill which, it is well known, is all but universally held to be unnecessary and objectionable.

His Excellency will doubtless feel that the Chamber might be spared the fruitless trouble of offering an opinion upon a Bill, which, although it burdens the cotton trade, in which the Members of the Chamber are principally interested, with a tax for Her Majesty's Government, is ordered to be introduced into the Legislative Council of His Excellency and passed. In consequence of this order, official Members of His Excellency's Council would seem to have no option left to them but to vote for the measure to which they are opposed, while the fact of their names on record of the exercise of this authority on the part of the Secretary of State in affairs peculiar to a Presidency, nor is there, the Chamber believes, any precedent for it even in the Cotton Trade in Lancashire and General has rarely interfered, and then only, on rare occasions, to take, as occasion required, into his own hands, the direction of matters affecting the general policy of the Empire. The Chamber respectfully submits that by evidence of the Indian Councils Acts 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, the power of H.M. Secretary of State is limited to disallowing any law or regulation made by the Legislative Council, and that the order contained in the Secretary of State's letter of the 27th January, 1876, to the Government of Bombay "to proceed without delay to carry out all requisite amendments" is opposed to the spirit of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, which clearly contemplated that the initiation of local measures should rest solely with the Legislative Council of India, the constituted authorities, the interests of trade and commerce, it is the desire of Government to maintain in its present flourishing condition; and, secondly, there is the political question for consideration. The revenues of cotton are a very large amount—I don't know what the exports are this year, but a great many millions of pounds, and I maintain that a poor country like India cannot afford to run the risk of throwing away many millions of pounds, which it is quite possible to do if, by any action you may take, you deteriorate to any considerable extent a trade upon which the prosperity of the country to a large extent depends. The opponents of the Act urge that an occasion might arise when some legislation of this sort would be required. For instance, if the price of cotton was to run up to 20d. a pound again, instead of the Bombay merchants opposing the measure, they would, I believe, come altogether to request Government to legislate on the matter. If you say it is utterly impossible that cotton can go up again to 20d. a pound, I maintain that a combination of political affairs might very easily render it possible. At the present moment, a crisis exists in the United States of America, which may quite possibly result in a civil war. Probably the native members of this Council, who do not take very great interest in European or American affairs, may not be aware that at the present moment a state of things exists in America which has never existed before. Instead of the Federal Government of the Republic having been fixed last November, as it should have been, it is at the present moment uncertain who will be President on the 4th of next month, when it is to be definitely decided. Less than this about any question in Europe would create a panic, and a contingency of that description is quite possible again. In that event, cotton would run up from 4d. or 5d. to 20d. a pound, and according to their (the opponents of the Bill) own showing, deterioration and deterioration would at once commence. They say, in reply, that the offences enumerated in the Bill are sufficiently provided for by the general criminal law. No doubt, in that argument there is something. If any one can prove that the criminal law is sufficient to prevent adulteration and deterioration, that would be making out a very strong case for withdrawing special legislation. But I maintain the general criminal law does not suffice. It may suffice to punish in cases where adulteration and deterioration are discovered, but there is, under the general criminal law, no establishment whose solo duty it is to look after the Cotton Trade and see that adulteration and deterioration do not take place. Therefore, so long as the general criminal law does not provide specially for the emergency, I maintain that Government are bound, as they have been hitherto, to continue the surveillance which has proved, in my opinion, so efficacious. The fourth objection urged by the Chamber of Commerce—that no benefit will accrue to the Imperial revenue from the operation of the Bill now before the Council, I entirely concur in. Government never wished to make revenue out of the Act; what they wished to do was to prevent adulteration and deterioration of cotton, and also to remove the reproach from Indian cotton which in previous years attached to it and which I maintain will attach to it again were the Act to be removed. My honourable friend Mr. Graham has, I presume, no particular objection now to the Bill provided section 20 is omitted—that is to say, the section which regulates the fees. I don't know whether I am right in understanding that he has withdrawn his objection to the principle of the Bill and only objects to the Trade paying for it. If I am right, I must say I have got rid of a very formidable opponent, and that is how I read his amendment, of which he has given notice, that the Bill be read a second time on omitting section 20. With reference to that, I do not think it would be fair to impose on Government the whole of the charges. It is true that the Government, in a political sense, do gain by the change that has taken place in the improvement of cotton, but the main gainers are the cotton traders, and under those circumstances I think it is fair that they should pay for the supervision to which, in my opinion, the great improvement is mainly to be attributed. I see the Chamber of Commerce objects to the clause which has been introduced into this Bill to empower the Government to expend the revenue, or a portion of the revenue, to be derived from the fees on the encouragement and improvement of the cultivation and manufac

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 20TH FEB.

THE Baroda demonstrations in honour of Her Majesty the Queen's assumption of the Imperial title of the Empress of India commences from to-morrow. A grand durbar for the reading of the proclamation to the Gaekwaree nobles in presence of Mr. F. S. Melvill and other gentry is to be held in the new palace in the *Nuzzerbaug*, built by the ex-Gaekwar. A large influx of guests from out-stations is anticipated to lend lustre to the gay doings of Baroda. The festivities will last one week. The first item of the programme is the sky races which commences from to-morrow morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvill entertained all the juveniles of the British camp and the city to a party at the Residency yesterday afternoon. The table was liberally laid out in the shady part of the compound, with all kind of attractive edibles, and the garrison band of the State was in attendance discoursing dulcet strains throughout the evening. There were a couple of elephants for the children to ride, and two roundabouts were erected for them. Just as the little ones were leaving the table, the young Gaekwar, accompanied by his tutor, Mr. Elliot, made his appearance and Mr. Melvill took him to the Residency. There the children of Mr. Rushing's school were ranged in row and recitations were made and Mrs. Melvill distributed prizes. A Christmas tree magnificently decorated next attracted attention and by this time Sir T. Madhavarao came and shortly after the children gave several hearty cheers for their kind and thoughtful hosts and beat a retreat with gleeful countenance.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.—We understand that Mr. Donald Graham and Mr. Hamilton Maxwell will both leave for England about the 15th of next month.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 17th February, was 52 feet and 4 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 52 feet and 6 tenths.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Loudon, Administrator General of Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for one year, from the 15th inst., or from such date has he may avail himself of it. Mr. S. N. Fox is appointed to act as Administrator General during Mr. Loudon's absence, or until further orders.

RUSTOMJOORA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—This dispensary is conducted at the sole expense of Mr Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai. The following 256 patients were treated during the month of January last:—male, 61; female, 96; children, 99. Of these 201 were Parsees, 28 Hindoos, and 27 Mussulmans, of whom 241 were cured, 14 absented, remaining 28, daily average attendance being 8·8.

TAKING LEAVE.—Several of the members of the congregation of St. Mary's were at the railway station at Poona last Monday evening to wish the Rev. Mr. J. H. T. Blunt good-bye. The rev. gentleman spoke very kindly, and seemed deeply moved at having to leave so many of his affectionate friends. He left by the mail train for Dhond the same night, *en route* to Ahmednuggur.

MAGIC.—We are informed that on Saturday, the 24th instant, and on the following Monday, the 26th, at 9 P.M., two private magical performances will take place in the room in Meadow Street, formerly occupied by the Chess Club, and latterly known as the Commercial Rooms, and that cards of admission can be procured at Messrs. Fernandes and Co., opposite, 19, Meadow Street.

ADULTERY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Pesra Dosa, a dealer in furniture, with his solicitor Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland) appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Faroo Hansraj, complainant's nephew, charging him with adultery, alleged to have been committed on Sunday night last with complainant's wife at her residence in Cazee Mohla.

CRICKET MATCH.—The match between the clubs of the Elphinstone High School and the Girgaum Gymnasium was played on Saturday last on the general parade ground, and ended in a victory for the Elphinstone High School by seven wickets. The Girgaum Gymnasium scored 114 in the first innings and 72 in the second. The Elphinstone High School scored 119 in the first innings and 68in the second with seven wickets to spare.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 12th February 1877 was Rs 2,18,08,867; add silver received during the week, Rs. 19,01,563. The sum of Rs. 15,00,054 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,22 10,376. There is in addition bullion tendered under Currency Act, valued at Rs. 49,05,182, belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Govind Cushaba, carman, for working his bullock in Market-road, the animal being lame of the near hind leg, was fined Rs. 3.—Hoosa Vullee, rekha driver, for working his bullock in Abdool Hayman Street the animal being lame of the near fore-leg, was fined Rs. 3.—Sheik Ebram, bogie driver, for working his horse in Parell road, the animal being lame of the near fore-leg caused from a deceased pastern, was fined Rs. 5.—Peer Mahomed Jamal, rekha driver, for working his bullock in Duncan road, the animal being lame from a scarified shoulder, was fined Rs. 5.—Khima Ruga, carman, for working his bullock in Obelisk road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 5.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 20th February 1877, was 668, being the same number as in the preceding week, 53 more than the total of the week ending 22nd February 1876, and 210 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 248 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 47·28. The continued large increase in the number of deaths in this return arises from 189 deaths from remittent fever, which is 20 more than last week and 69 above the same period last year; and 68 deaths from disease of the respiratory system, a number exactly double that of last year.

"SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, on view of the body of Jamsetjee Jeewanjee. Deceased was a Parsee lad, about 14 years of age, who was left by his father in Bombay to complete his education, on leaving for Calcutta about a year and a half ago. The boy it appears was very much against going to school, for which he was punished by the instructions received from the father of the deceased, had frequently to chastise him and occasionally giving him a caning. On the day previous during the absence of his guardian he partook of a quantity of arsenic which caused his death the same evening. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by arsenic which he voluntarily administered to himself."

ESTATE OF THE LATE COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVUR.—Yesterday, at the High Court, in the case of Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur against Mithibhoy, widow of the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, an application was made by Mr. Justice Green for a confirmation of the sale of two portions of the deceased's property situated a Tardeo. The sale of one portion to Dinshaw Manockjee Petit on behalf of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, and of a second to Framjee Nanabhoy Davur, took place in the Commissioner's office on the 17th January last. Mr. Leith appeared for the first named purchasers, the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, and Mr. F. R. Vicajee for Framjee Nanabhoy Davur. His Lordship confirmed both the sales as mentioned in the certificates of the Assistant Commissioner, High Court.

TEA CORRECTION.—Mr. Burjorjee sends us the following correction of his speech at the meeting of the New Colaba Company. He writes:—"Your reporter makes me say 'that to retain Messrs. Remington and Co. in their present position would be the best means of "transforming the city from its present lethargy to its past energy.'" I never said anything of the kind about them. Speaking of the successful rivalry of the proprietor of the Mazagon Land Company, I said, It is rather an example of what the untiring energy, enterprise and indomitable pluck of one man can do against the combined powers of the Bombay Port Trust, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Colaba Land Co. It rather makes us wish we had few more such men, and then the transformation of this city from its present lethargy into its past energy would be rapid indeed."

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—On Wednesday night last a nest of eleven gamblers were arrested at a noted gaming house at Candswady by Messrs. Price and Chiselett, Inspectors of Police of that division. They were Seroo Mahomed, Hurry Gopal, Dadabhoy Rattonjee and eight others, and the whole were placed before Mr. Dadabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court. Prisoners Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the rest, together with prisoners Nos. 1, 2 and 3, with being found gaming therein with cards, dice and money. Upon the evidence adduced they were all adjudged guilty, and prisoners Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were fined Rs. 15 each and the rest Rs. 10 each. On behalf of Mr. Inspector Sweeney appeared Shahoodeen Gouli and seven other gaming at a common gaming house at Old Nagpada and were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before C. P. Cooper, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house, and the rest, with prisoner No. 1, with being found gaming with cards, dice, and money. They were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 50, three others were fined Rs. 15 each, and the remaining three Rs. 5 each.

NEW DHUNUM-KY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—At the High Court yesterday, in the matter of Act 10 of 1866, and in the matter of the New Dhunumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, on behalf of Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, ex-officio director and agent of the Company, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the Company and Lalchund Khengar and Bhowanjee Khoosalchund, two of the directors, to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, directing them to produce the directors' minute-book for the applicant's inspection and for taking extracts or copies therefrom; and why the Company should not pay the costs of the application. The affidavit of the applicant stated, among other things, that the inspection of the minute-book was necessary for his own interest as well as the interest of the shareholders, because it was believed that the directors had done certain acts prejudicial to the interests of the Company. Mr. Justice Green, to whom the application was made, granted a rule *nisi* for a *mandamus* as applied for.—We learn that three days ago Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland filed a suit in the High Court against the abovenamed Company to recover about Rs. 15,000, the amount of commission due to Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Co. as agents.

COMMISSION FOR GETTING SUB-CRIBERS TO BUBBLE COMPANIES.—Yesterday Sir Charles Sargent delivered judgment at the High Court in a suit in which Vursonjee Jairam, a broker, sued the Oomrawuttee Cotton Mills Company for his commission for having procured 262 persons to become shareholders of the Company at the rate of Rs 10 per shareholder. The claim thus amounted to Rs. 2,620. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendants His Lordship said the plaintiff alleged he was employed by the agent of the Company, Cowasjee Jehangir Jeejeewalla; and the first question to determine was, whether Cowasjee, as agent, had any authority to enter into the alleged agreement with the plaintiff? Having found that he had such authority, his Lordship said the next question was whether such a contract was entered into, and when? Cowasjee admitted having employed plaintiff whom he desired to get shareholders, but said that no terms were mentioned. They formed part of the preliminary expenses, but his Lordship found upon the evidence that the agreement was come to before the formation of the Company and renewed afterwards. The evidence showed that it was an ordinary practice for joint-stock companies to employ brokers, either before or after the formation of companies, to procure shareholders for a Commission. In his Lordship's opinion, plaintiff was entitled to recover. But there was no evidence as to any fixed rate of commission, or as to the amount of labour plaintiff expended on the work he performed, although the brokers spoke of Rs. 10 per share being the usual rate. There being no tariff, so to speak, his Lordship was of opinion that Rs. 8 per share would be a sufficient remuneration. A decree was given for plaintiff for Rs. 669, being for 223 shares at three rupees per share, with costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. per annum. The learned Judge remarked it was a proper case to be brought to the High Court.

THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Gilchrist Scholarships, on the value of which we have so often expatiated, attracted this year only six candidates!—*Bombay Educational Record.*

DECCAN COLLEGE.—Professor Shute, of the Deccan College, having been obliged to resign the service in consequence of his unfortunate failure of health, the Secretary of State has sent out to the vacant appointment Mr. F. G. Selby, of Wadham College, Oxford. Mr. Selby graduated first class in Classics both in Moderations and in the Final Examination.—*Id.*

MASTER PERCY MULL.—Everybody in Bombay will be delighted to hear that Percy Mull has been nominated by the Council of the National Training School for Music to one of the valuable Society of Arts Scholarships, though no one who ever heard his delightful and wonderful performances of the highest classical music on our Cathedral and Town Hall organs will be surprised. In the severe competition for these scholarships, open to all England, Master Mull came out *first* in the department of organ music, and he owes his nomination to the scholarship to this great triumph. It is satisfactory to think that a musical genius so marked, and already, under his father's judicious care, so highly developed, will now have all the advantages which the best teaching in England can give. Mr. Mull's gratification on his son's success will be shared by not a few who remember his own long continued and disinterested services in the promotion of musical culture in Bombay.—*Id.*

THE CHAMPION BILLIAD PLAYER AT CALCUTTA.—By far the most interesting match played by Mr. Roberts in Calcutta was played on Saturday last. The Champion's opponent on this occasion was Mr. Bonnaud, who started with a concession of 700 points. During the first portion of the game, Mr. Roberts did not show up to his usual form, and missed many easy strokes. His opponent played a very steady game, never attempting strokes beyond his power, and what is more commendable played, and generally succeeded in scoring all easy and certain shots. His winning hazards were particularly good, and showed considerable judgment and practice, and some of his strokes elicited hearty applause from the spectators. After the interval Roberts seemed to set down in earnest to his work, but still it looked very much as if Mr. Bonnaud was about to earn the distinction of beating the champion, having succeeded in reaching 977 to the latter's 825. The game at this point seemed a certainty for the amateur, but the champion now became alive to the fact that he must look out for his laurels, and put on a monster break of 149 (in which were 48 spot strokes), which brought him to within three points of his adversary. The game was now virtually over, for, though the amateur had now two more chances, he failed to score, and Roberts made the game, thus defeating his adversary by 23 points. At the conclusion of the game both players were heartily applauded, and the amateur received many congratulations upon the excellent fight he had made. —*Englishman.*

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST MR. JEEWANJEE, OF THE BYCULLA HOTEL.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Parsee priest, named Bejonjee Cowasjee M Homejee, with his solicitor, M. Hormusjee Shapoorjee (of Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee) appeared before Mr. Dadabhoy Framjee and laid the following information, charging Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdur, the proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, and Hormusjee Manockjee Mody, respectively, with wrongful restraint, wrongful confinement criminal intimidation, criminal force, and also with the commission of the offences of theft, assault and defamation.

Bejonjee Cowasjee M. Homejee deposed—I am a Parsee priest and reside in Framjee Patel's Agiary at Mazagon. On Sunday, the 18th instant, one Ruttonjee Sorabjee Munshi came to me saying that one Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdur, proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, wanted to see me and took me to the said hotel. I was there asked into a small room by the said Jeewanjee, where I also found Hormusjee Manockjee Mody, at present employed at the Adelphi Hotel. After a little conversation the said Jeewanjee suddenly asked me in a threatening tone to deliver up all papers and writings in my possession; I remonstrated with him on such a strange demand. He directed the said Hormusjee Manockjee Mody forcibly to seize all papers and writings which he could be found on my person. The said Hormusjee M. Mody accordingly forcibly deprived me of all such papers and writings as I then happened to have in my pocket. They then both commenced examining and perusing them after threatening me that if I made the slightest attempt to stir or raise an alarm they would break every bone in my body. After finishing the examination of these papers they again assaulted me and commenced to search my turban. I resisted, when the said Jeewanjee H. Guzdur rushed towards me with a large stick in his hand, and after putting me in fear of serious bodily injury, they possessed themselves of some papers that were in the fold of my turban. They then threatened me and my family with disgrace unless I produced certain letters which they said I had in my possession, framing guilty familiarity between me and a young lady (naming her), the widow of a highly respectable gentleman only very recently deceased. I indignantly denied the imputation and also that there were any such letters at all in existence. They then reviled me with being the real father of the child, of which the said widow was then and is now *enciente*, and added that they had no doubt if my boxes were searched they would be able to find proof of my guilt. They then forcibly abstracted from my pocket a bunch of three keys. The said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdur then sent off the said Hormusjee M. Mody and one Ruttonjee with my said keys to the said Agiary of Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell. I am informed, and verily believe, that the said Hormusjee and Ruttonjee went there and told the *punthakee*, or the officiating priest there, one Sorabjee Dossabhoy Punthakee, that they had been sent by me for the purpose of removing my boxes, and in proof of their assertion showed him my keys. The said Sorabjee Dossabhoy Punthakee suspecting, however, something wrong, declined to allow them to open or even move my boxes. Therefore they returned to the hotel and held a private conversation with the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdur in one corner of the room. The said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdur and Hormusjee Manockjee Mody then approached me, and the latter, holding a piece of paper near his face, professed to read it as if it were a letter addressed by the said widow to me. (This deponent.) I immediately told them that the letter must be a pure fabrication, and that I had never received any such letter. They said that it was one of several letters obtained from my boxes, whereof the said widow acknowledged me to be the father of the child of which she was *enciente* and sent me token of illegal love. Failing in this endeavour to intimidate me into a false confession of guilty intercourse with the said widow, he openly asked me to join in a conspiracy for the purpose of proving the said child illegitimate, by falsely giving out that he is by me, and they offered to pay me Rs. 500 down, and promised to look after the future welfare both of myself and my family. I indignantly refused to participate on such a base conspiracy. Thereupon the said Hormusjee Manockjee Mody pushed me down and he (the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdur) both threatened to ruin me and my family by procuring excommunication through the influence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. At length after threatening me and inflicting a great deal of indignity on me, they drove me out of the hotel by a back door. During all this time by (the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdur and Hormusjee Mody) kept me in fear of serious bodily injury. I therefore charge the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdur and Hormusjee Manockjee Mody respectively, with wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement; with criminal intimidation and criminal force, and also with the commission of the offences of the theft, assault and defamation, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship granted the application, and ordered summonses to be issued against the two accused parties, and to be made returnable on Monday, the 5th proximo

SINGULAR STRIKE IN JEYPORE.

(*From the "Statesman's" Correspondent.*)

JEYPORE, Feb. 11.

THIS is the third day that the *mehters* in the city have struck work. This morning, when I went out for a drive, I saw them going out of the city with all their families, and a long train of buffaloes following them. On my return home, I learnt that all the *mehters* in the suburbs, including those employed under the *sahab logues*, have joined their brethren of the city, and have left work too. The reason for this strike appears to be that the municipal authorities here have been treating the *mehters* of the city and their females who are all servants of private individuals, but have to sweep the public streets gratis or in begar, as it is called, rather too severely, and I understand that some of their female members was lately severely beaten with shoes by one of the municipal worthies. This offended the feelings of the whole class, and they went to complain to the prime minister, who has turned a deaf ear to them, and ordered them to go out of the city if they cannot live under the present municipal administration, and he will get lots of people of their class to do their work from Agra and Delhi. The poor people are now all living under trees and in open plain at this cold season with lots of little ones close to the post office, and it remains to be seen what steps the *Bajf* takes to bring them round. In the meantime the city has not been cleaned the last three days, and as small-pox is raging in the town, you can easily imagine what will be the consequence if things are to continue in this state a few days more. The *mehters* in native States have a peculiar custom of putting a feather in their cap whenever they go out not as an insignia of honorary distinction, but as a mark of ignominy which at once shows their ignoble birth: but the present strike shows that they share the same common feeling with the high borne, and can as much ill afford to brook an insult offered to their women as a proud Rajput or a venerable Brahmin.

THE EVILS OF BREAK OF GAUGE.

To the Editor of the "Madras Mail."

SIR,—Mr. Le Mesurier of the G. I. P. Railway has shown in a note which has been published by the Press that his line, while doing its very utmost to carry the enormous quantity of food material brought to it for the famine districts, could do still more if it were only possible to procure an immediate supply of engine power from England. It is not, however, possible to procure locomotives under a long period, for these costly and intricate machines are not made in a day. I venture to think that this lamentable state of things points a moral, and illustrates the evils of "break of gauge."

Although what is called the "transhipment" of goods and passengers at a junction (which is inevitable when there is "break of gauge") is an expense and an inconvenience, it is not the worst feature of the discordance in railway construction. The misfortune is, that in times of pressure, it is impossible to lend engines and rolling stock from one railway to another. You may have in lieu of wagons useless on one line, and the need of which may be great on another line; still there can be no interchange; the useless wagons must remain useless still.

Under this aspect it is to be regretted that we have a "break of gauge" in India; for take the case of a famine in a district served by a metre gauge line, and let us suppose that the famine does not extend to all the districts served by the broad gauge lines; the latter will be quite powerless to help the former with a loan of engines and wagons. This is a result which is not patent at this moment, because the S. I. R. (a metre gauge line) and the Madras Railway (a broad gauge line) both run through famine districts, and the consequence is that each has need of all its own resources and has no power of lending or borrowing. The time will, however, in all probability come, when we shall see one line without a famine and the other with one. No matter. The superfluous haulage power of the line without a pressure on its resources will not be available for its overstrained neighbour. So far as the Madras Railway and S. I. R. are concerned, it is too late to apply the true remedy, conformity of gauge. But it need not be too late to check the extension of the metre gauge system in other parts of India, where railways are under construction or will have to be constructed. We owe these metre gauge lines to Sir John Strachey. If he could only be banished from India, their extension might be defeated. I have yet to come to the great misfortune disclosed by Mr. Le Mesurier's note, already referred to, which is the "break of gauge" between England and India. In the days of sailing vessels, if 6 feet 2 inches was the gauge, it is 5 feet 6 inches. The consequence is that England is powerless to supply us immediately with locomotives and carriages, as it might well do but for this "break of gauge." Eight years ago the Madras Railway owned 106 locomotives. I can hardly think that the number can have reached 150 at the present time. At the same date (*i. e.*, eight years ago) twelve of the leading English railways owned between them 6,695 locomotives, *i. e.*, on an average about 560 engines each. Of course the number has increased considerably, and each of the twelve lines is doubtless at the present moment the owner, on an average, of 600 locomotives. In these 7,000 engines what a fund on which to have indented and from which to have borrowed! Capital represents a capital of £17,000. But for the unfortunate "break of gauge" between India and England, there could be some 4,000 engines either out or on their way out, if so many would have been asked for, which is, however, unlikely, being but such a number would quadruple the haulage power of the G. I. P. and Madras railways.

I would add that if the convenient English gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches had been adopted in India from the first, we should never, in all probability, have had the metre gauge.

CHEMIN-DE-FER.

LORD SALISBURY'S RETURN FROM THE CONFERENCE.

(*Times*, Feb. 1.)

WE live so rapidly in this generation that in a few weeks we manage to forget the keenest emotions; yet there must be few who have not been tempted during the last two or three days to contrast the circumstances of Lord Salisbury's journey to Constantinople with those of his return. It will be remembered how it was for some time doubtful whether the Porte would accept the proposal for the assembling of a Conference at Constantinople. The European Powers had all consented to take part in it; Turkey held back with real or feigned reluctance. At last an affirmative decision was received on a Sunday morning, and the next day Lord Salisbury was crossing the Channel. From day to day we followed his progress. He went to Paris and saw Marshal MacMahon and the Duc Decazes and all the journals, English and Parisian, were full of reports of his interviews. He went to Berlin, and Prince Bismark came from Varzin to meet him. More reports, more or less authentic. He went to Vienna, and had an audience of the Emperor-King and prolonged discussions with Count Andrassy. He went to Rome, and had more interviews and more discussions; and from Rome, as from Vienna and every capital he visited, there came competing accounts of his progress. It came to be generally understood that our Special Representative had learnt much during these visits for which he had not been altogether prepared, but the impression when at last he proceeded to Constantinople was that no man had ever entered upon an important work with better prospects of success. He brought to it powers of mind naturally great, a strength of character and of will that has made itself felt in every sphere of his activity, and stores of gathered knowledge especially befitting him for his task. He has not accomplished what his friends and the friends of a wise solution of the Eastern Question hoped he would have been able to perform. Hereafter, and, perhaps at no distant day, we may know with greater certainty the reason of his failure; and we do not propose at present to speculate on the secret of the cold reception at Constantinople. The fact which occupies our attention is the contrast between his outgoing and his coming home. No busy agencies now chronicle his progress. No eager and envious concocters of telegraphic despatches struggle for the privilege of reporting a hint of his thoughts. Perhaps they would fail to obtain any share of his confidence, however keenly they sought it; but they err if they think that the knowledge he could impart would be held unimportant by us at home. Whatever the explanation may be, it is almost entirely to casual private information for intelligence of his homeward journey. It is from such sources we learn that he was at Naples on Monday night, and at Rome to day, and in a few hours he will be again on the road, so as to reach London next Tuesday in time—and this last is official information upon which stress is laid—to join the dinner of Ministerial Peers at Lord Beaconsfield's on Wednesday evening.

Lord Salisbury has not done what he hoped and what we hoped. He has failed in inducing the Porte to accept the propositions it would, in Sir Stafford Northcote's judgment, have been wise to accept, because involving no injury to its honour nor detriment to its interests; but we are satisfied the fault has not been in him. Resolute he could do was not wanting in persuasiveness nor in authority; he appealed in turn, and with due regard to the force of each motive, to the intelligence, the prudence, and the fears of those he sought to convince. If, after having done all this, his efforts have been still unavailing, the shame will be ours should we not receive him with the same hearty acknowledgment of his patriotic services as if he had succeeded. When he went men talked as gossip will of the rewards he might look for on coming back; in triumph; but his best friends hoped and believed he would illustrate the elevation of his character by declining honours that should be economically reserved to distinguish those who are naturally undistinguished. And any speculations we may now appear sufficiently vain, but it is not unimportant we should understand that our obligations Lord Salisbury are not reduced to nothing because the result of this mission did not correspond to our hopes. Our obligation remains unabated, and we should not be slack to acknowledge it. If Lord Salisbury had remained what he once was, a member of the House of Commons, he would have moved next Thursday a vote of thanks. As it is he will take his seat with the cheers that generous assembly is always ready to accord to courage and ability. It may be that the motives of applause would have been different on different benches; it may be that gradations might have been discovered in the warmth of the greeting; but though Party feeling might be the operative cause in one quarter, and in another sympathy with his aims and efforts, the result would have been a general acclamation. The atmosphere of the Houses of Lords is unfavourable to such manifestations. The number of Peers in attendance is generally small, and the extreme intimacy of their mutual relations perhaps leads them to look upon one another as members of a family between whom any greeting more demonstrative than a shaking of hands would be out of place. We cannot, however, but think that the reception of Lord Salisbury when he passes to his place next Thursday will be sufficiently expressive, though it may be silent; and whatever words he may be free to utter in the debate on the Address will be listened to with profound attention and deference. Lord Salisbury is accustomed to command the attention of the Lords, but on Thursday his hearers will hang upon his utterance as they will on those of no other man. There will, of course, be much curiosity to see how Lord Beaconsfield bears himself in his new position. We know beforehand with tolerable accuracy what Lord Derby will say, and while taking note of his words shall not feel constrained to give him an anxious attention. But no one can tell what Lord Salisbury may utter, and every accent will be watched and recorded. The sedulous care of the Peers to catch every shade of his meaning will be but an anticipation of the desire of Europe to share in the information. It may, indeed, happen that we shall all be more or less disappointed next week, because Lord Salisbury may not be at liberty to make a complete statement of the history of his mission, but it is scarcely possible that he should not communicate to Parliament facts that will throw a light on much now obscure.

Lord Salisbury comes back possessed of a knowledge of the policy of the Powers of Western Europe which must be of the highest importance in determining the course we ought to pursue in any future emergency. He knows something also of the temper of the Pashas, and he cannot have passed a month in Constantinople without having learnt much of the realities of the Ottoman Empire. The points on which he remains with a direct information are the resources of Russia and the direction of the political forces of Russia. Even on these points he must have met many witnesses able to give him true reports although they wished to do so, and he has, of course, formed his own conclusions upon a comparision of their evidence. We know that the result of all that he has seen and learnt was that with all the energy of his nature he pressed upon the Porte the acceptance of the terms drawn up by the Conference, and pressed in vain. He told it that it would be better for it to accept them before, and it persisted in refusing. If the reports of the deliberation of the Grand Council given in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* be trustworthy, Lord Salisbury succeeded in persuading Midhat Pasha that the Turkish position was critical, but, as the Grand Vizier was satisfied that England and France were sure to remain neutral, he determined to run the risk of fighting Russia, even if Austria joined the Czar. Strangely enough, Midhat said nothing of Germany, unless this part of his speech has been dropped out of the report in the German journal. If it be true that Midhat Pasha did seriously expect the dissolution of the Conference to be followed by a war between Turkey and Russia, with no ally on the side of Turkey, and all the Principalities and possibly Austria against her, his final decision is a mystery, for an explanation of which we must look to the information and judgment of Lord Salisbury.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

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